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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/800,478	03/15/2004	Manilal S. Dahayanake	516.0074USX1	3217
7590 09/21/2006			EXAMINER	
CHARLES N.J. RUGGIERO, ESQ. OHLANDT, GREELEY, RUGGIERO & PERLE, L.L.P. 10th FLOOR ONE LANDMARK SQUARE STAMFORD, CT 06901-2682			METZMAIER, DANIEL S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1712	
			DATE MAILED: 09/21/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/800,478	DAHAYANAKE ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Daniel S. Metzmaier	1712
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	e correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the course the application to become ABANDO	ON.  timely filed  om the mailing date of this communication.  NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		•
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 J	lune 2006.	
2a)⊠ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)☐ Thi	s action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition for allows	•	
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11,	453 O.G. 213.
Disposition of Claims		
4)  Claim(s) 100-119 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrates 5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6)  Claim(s) 100-119 is/are rejected.  7)  Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	awn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examina  10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomposed and applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct and accomposed and accomposed are considered.  11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examination.	cepted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. So ction is required if the drawing(s) is	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureat * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received.  Its have been received in Applicate the contract of t	ation No ived in this National Stage
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summa Paper No(s)/Mail 5) Notice of Informa 6) Other:	Date

Application/Control Number: 10/800,478 Page 2

Art Unit: 1712

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 100-119 are pending.

## Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: the status of the application number at page 18, line 5 requires updating.

Appropriate correction is required.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claim 119 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Henkel, WO 94/19313, as evidenced by Pi et al, US 5,589,450. Henkel and Pi et al are family members (see Pi et al 1<sup>st</sup> page) and Pi et al is considered an Engish equivalent of the Henkel reference. Pi et al is referred to by column and line.

Henkel and Pi et al (column 2, lines 37 et seq) disclose making Betaines and employing as suitable starting materials (column 3, lines 16 et seq, particularly line 34) discloses the use of amidoamines formed from erucic acid or technical mixtures thereof.

To the extent Henkel and Pi et al differ from the claim in a disclosure of the compounds with sufficient specificity, Henkel and Pi et al clearly teach the formation of betaines employing amidoamines wherein the fatty acid forming the amide can be selected from erucic acid or technical mixtures thereof as a suitable alternative and functional equivalent in the practice of making zwitterionic compounds. One having ordinary skill in the art would have expected the longer fatty acid chains to result in slightly higher hydrophobicity of the related betaines.

# Double Patenting

6. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct

Art Unit: 1712

from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

Page 4

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

- 7. Claims 100-119 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-5 of U.S. Patent No. 6,258,859. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims substantially overlap. The instant zwitterionic surfactant concentration limitation is clearly contemplated by the '859 independent claim 1, which employs open transitional language, i.e., "comprising", and does not recite a secondary surfactant and would be deemed to encompass all concentrations.
- 8. Claims 100-119 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-15 of U.S. Patent No. 6,482,866. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims substantially overlap. The instant zwitterionic surfactant concentration limitation is clearly contemplated by the '866 independent claim 1, which does not recite a secondary surfactant and would be deemed to encompass all concentrations. Furthermore, see the '866 examples, which are representative of the

Art Unit: 1712

compositions defined by the '866 claims. The instant claims employ open transitional language, i.e., "comprising", and encompass patented compositions.

9. Claims 100-119 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-3 of U.S. Patent No. 6,831,108. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims substantially overlap. The instant zwitterionic surfactant concentration limitation is clearly contemplated by the '859 independent claim 1, which employs open transitional language, i.e., "comprising", and does not recite a secondary surfactant and would be deemed to encompass all concentrations.

## Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 100-119 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

## Conclusion

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel S. Metzmaier whose telephone number is (571) 272-1089. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Randy P. Gulakowski can be reached on (571) 272-1302. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Daniel S. Metzmaier Primary Examiner

Art Unit 1712